WILDLIFE HABITAT EVALUATION GUIDE SMALL MAMMALS

Date of Surv		tart Time End_	
Observer/Re	corder	Weather_	
Name of land	downer	Location	
Current land	-use practice/irrigation method _		
Project-relate	ed changes		
GROUP MO	ODEL		
Representati	ve Species: Black-tailed jackrabb	oit, Botta's pocket gopher, and Wes	tern harvest mouse.
<u>Habitat</u> : All	prefer open grass/forb stages of	all plant communities.	
Special Habi gophers requ	itat Requirements: The jackrabbining friable soils deep enough for	t requires scattered shrubs for cover burrowing.	in open areas. Pocket
	s, tubers, bulbs, stems, and seedli	ses, forbs, shrubs, and cultivated crongs. Harvest mice take eats seeds a	
HABITAT 1	INVENTORY		RATING
a.	Cropland Quantity and Qua	lity	a
	Percent of area in cropland:		
	51 – 70% 31 – 50% or 71 – 90% 11 – 30% 0 –10% or 91 – 100%		= 1.0 = 0.5 = 0.3 = 0.1

Deduct 0.3 - 0.5 points for any heavy (e.g., moldboard plow) tillage, burning, grazing, or other destruction of crop residue, or pesticide application that would reduce cover and food supply.

<u>Rationale</u>: Farming practices that minimize soil disturbance and retain adequate ground cover are compatible with the habitat requirements of many small mammals in this group.

b. Herbaceous Vegetation Quantity and Quality

b. ____

Percent of area with uncultivated herbaceous vegetation:

$$61 - 80\%$$
 = 1.0
 $41 - 60\%$ or $81 - 100\%$ = 0.5
 $21 - 40\%$ = 0.3
 $0 - 20\%$ = 0.1

Deduct 0.3 - 0.5 points for any heavy (e.g., moldboard plow) tillage, burning, grazing, or other loss of herbaceous cover that would reduce cover and food supply.

<u>Rationale</u>: Habitats dominated by herbaceous vegetation provides excellent habitat for most members of this group.

c. Woody Vegetation Quantity and Quality

c. ____

Percent of area with woody vegetation (shrubs and trees):

11-30%	= 1.0
0-10% or 31-50%	= 0.5
51-70%	= 0.3
71-100%	= 0.1

<u>Rationale</u>: Few small mammals in the study area require woody vegetation. However, a limited amount of shrub cover can be beneficial as shelter from potential predators.

d. Interspersion of Vegetation Types

d. ____

Avg. distance between vegetation types <100 feet	= 1.0
Avg. distance between vegetation types 100-200 feet	= 0.5
Avg. distance between vegetation types > 300 feet	= 0.3

<u>Rationale</u>: Most members of this group have very small home ranges and will not travel long distances between vegetation types.

e. Human Disturbance

e. ____

Infrequently used roads; no occupied dwellings in study area; urban development at least 1/2 mile away;	= 1.0
Occasionally used roads; 1 occupied dwelling per 40 acres; urban development 1/4 - 1/2 mile away;	= 0.5
Study area <40 acres; contains 2 or more occupied dwellings or frequently used roads; within 1/4 mile of urban development;	= 0.3

<u>Rationale</u>: Human activity and harassment can sometimes deter members of this group from otherwise suitable habitat.

f. Lakes, Ponds, Wetlands, Streams

f. ____

Avg. distance from any point in study area to perennial lake, pond, stream or other wetland is <1/4 mile

= 1.0

Avg. distance from any point in study area to perennial stream or wetland is 1/4 - 1/2 mile or average distance from any point in study area to seasonal stream or wetland is <1/4 mile

= 0.5

Avg. distance from any point in study area to perennial wetland is 1/2 - I mile or average distance from any point in study area to intermittent lake, pond, stream, or wetland is 1/4 - 1/2 mile

= 0.3

Avg. distance from any point in study area to a perennial wetland is greater than 1 mile or average distance from any point in study area to intermittent wetland is 1/2-1 mile

= 0.1

<u>Rationale</u>: Most small mammals in the study area do not have a requirement for open free water and are not associated with wetland habitats. Bats, however, commonly drink and feed in wetlands.

Habitat value = Total Rating = No. of inventory factors rated

LIMITING FACTORS

ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES